announce that it has not so far yielded any good result.

As regards the queries the hon. Member has raised, definitely we are having a coordination committee between my Ministry and the Ministry of Surface Transport. In no way it is going to hinder the free flow of traffic and further expansions.

These jubilee outlets are created on the lands purchased by the oil companies. They are not on the lands of the National Highways.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह "सूर्य": माननीय मंत्री जी वे मैं यह मानना चाहता हूं कि पेट्रोल पम्पों के आवंटन में पहाड़ी और मैदानी क्षेत्रों के लिए जो दूरी का मापदंड है, वह सभी पर्वतीयों क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग है या एक ही है? अगर अलग अलग है तो जो मापदंड हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए है, क्या उसी मापदंड के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरांचल में भी पेट्रोल पम्पों के आबंटन के बारे में नीति निर्धारित की जाएगी?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have explained earlier, the location of most of the petrol pumps is under the economic viability, the demand of the area and the sales potential. There is no uniform code or any kind of norms followed in all the hill areas. It all depends upon the economic viability.

श्री सूर्यभान पाटील वहाडणे: माननीय सभापति जी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिन पेट्रोल पम्प का आबंटन हुआ है, इसमें एक ही आदमी को दो या तीन पेट्रोल पम्प दिये गये है या नहीं?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, if any such person has been allotted, it is against our rules and procedures. If it is brought to our notice, we will take action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up Question Nos. 342 and 353 together.

Rural Sanitation Programme in Gujarat

†*342. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Gujarat developed as model villages under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme;

(b) the amount earmarked for this purpose during the year 1998-99;

(c) whether Government of Gujarat have sent the specific projects to Government for approval and release of funds under the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely time frame for clearance of the projects, if any, under consideration by Government??

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House?

Statement

(a) to (e) Rural Sanitation is a state Subject, State Governments implement in the Rural Sanitation Programmes under state-sector Minimum Needs Programmes (MNT). The Central Government supplement the States' efforts through financial and technical assistance through the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP).

It is a fact that there is a component of Development of model villages in the the States under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Under this, each state may develop at least one model village every year and send suitable proposals to the Government of India for financial assistance.

No specific proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat, as of date for development of model villages in the state. during the last three years;

Rural Sanitation Programmes

†*353. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Question numbers 342 and 353 were taken together.

(a) the total amount allocated to different States for implementing Rural Sanitation Programmes during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to expand rural sanitation during Ninth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the schemes presently launched for the purpose;

(d) the new Central scheme proposed to be sponsored to provide adequate sanitation facilities in the rural areas; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

(a) to (e) A statement showing the amount allocated to different states under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programmes (CRSP) during the last three years is given in the enclosed statment (*See* below)

The concept of sanitation was expanded in 1993 to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage and excreta disposal and waste water disposal. The components of the programme include construction of individual sanitary latrines for households Below Poverty Line (BPL), conversion of individual sanitary latrines, construction of village sanitary complexes for women, setting up of sanitary marts, intensive campaign for Rural Sanitation is a state subject, State-Governments implement the Rural Sanitation Programme under state-sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government supplements the States' efforts through financial and technical assistance.

The Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to women. awareness creation and health education etc.

A comprehensive policy review has been contemplated under CRSP with a view to achieve atleast 50% coverage under rural sanitation during the 9th Five Year Plan. The review also envisages a major policy shift from "low subsidy to no subsidy regime", with special emphasis on the creation of demand for sanitation services, increased awareness generation, a much higher degree of beneficiary participation. The subsidy structure is being changed to target the poorer segment and to ensure the States extend right incentives to explore low cost sanitation through campaign approach, as has been successfully employed in Literacy and Immunization Missions involving NGOs & Private Sector. The review also envisages greater private sector involvement and "vertical upgradation" concept. Increased technological options would also pave way for increased acceptance and coverage. A new component on school sanitation, a very *vital* component of (CRSP), is also proposed to be introduced.

Statement-I

Allocation under rural sanitation (CRSP)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

STATE/UT	Allocation		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Andhra Pr.	331.000	343.000	642.00
Arunachal Pr.	8.000	8.000	15.00
Assam	126.000	130.000	243.00
Bihar	589.000	603.000	1129.00
Goa	5.000	5.000	9.00
Gujarat	149.000	155.000	290.00
Haryana	54.000	56.000	105.00
Himachal Pr.	52.000	54.000	101.00
J & K	73.000	75.000	140.00
Karnataka	269.000	278.000	520.00
Kerala	207.000	214.000	401.00
Madhya Pr.	388.000	401.000	751.00
Maharashtra	424.000	439.000	822.00
Manipur	16.000	16.000	30.00
Meghalaya	16.000	17.000	32.00
Mizoram	5.000	5.000	9.00
Nagaland	10.000	10.000	19.00
Orissa	233.000	241.000	451.00
Punjab	55.000	57.000	107.00
Rajasthan	200.000	207.000	388.00
Sikkim	5.000	5.000	9.00
Tamil Nadu	351.000	363.000	680.00
Tripura	25.000	26.000	49.00
U.P	824.000	852.000	1595.00
West Bengal	319.000	325.000	608.00
D & N Hev.	5.000	5.000	5.00
A & N Island	5.000	5.000	5.00
Lakshadweep	5.000	5.000	5.00
Pondicherry	5.000	5.000	5.00
Delhi	5.000	5.000	5.00
Daman & Diu	5.000	5.000	5.00
Chandigarh	5.000	5.000	5.00

STATE/UT	Allocation		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Capart	1200.000	900.000	700.00
Others	31.000	180.000	120.00
Total:	6000.000	6000.000	10000.00

SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has stated in his statement that rural sanitation is a State subject and the Government is providing technical assistance for implementation of the Centrally-sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). Due to lack of sanitation facilities, particularly in rural areas, the women folk are facing problems. This issue was considered in every Plan and during the Eighth Plan period, a new strategy was worked out which was known as the Centrally-sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme. This was approved in 1993. It was intended to take into consideration the population living below the poverty line. This was planned in order to break the vicious circle of the disease morbidity and poor health conditions. It was due to poor sanitation and water-prone diseases. This scheme was launched and the Central Government — it is not just a paper scheme — has circulated to the States and the States are expected to come forward and take advantage of this. The Gujarat Government has also forwarded some schemes. The criterion laid down for the poverty line is people living below the poverty line in the rural areas. I would like to know from the Minister whether it has been identified in Gujarat. I would like to know whether the Ministry has any information with regard to this.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, rural sanitation is a State subject. The State Governments implement the Rural Sanitation Programme under the Minimum Needs Programme. We assist them not only technically, but financially also. There is a component of developing model villages under the CRSP. But as of now, there is no specific proposal from the Gujarat Government. Normally under the CRSP we are giving assistance to the State Governments.

SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has not replied to the first part of my question. What is the percentage of population living below the poverty line in rural areas and has it been identified? This is one of the conditions to extend this programme.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, the poverty ratio differs from State to State. In Gujarat the average is 37 per cent. But we are providing sanitation facilities to families under the BPL only. Already we have covered some 17 per cent of the population, BPL families under the CRSP.

SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN: Sir, this scheme was launched in 1993. Five years are getting completed. As per the figures reported in the Annual Report of the Rural Development Ministry, last year, for Gujarat, the Physical target for 1997-98, in regard to sanitation, was to provide 65,000 latrines out of which 16,000 were completed; that is, 24.62 per per cent. Now, when the Centrally-sponsored schemes are taken up with the States, the Ministry and the Minister hold review meetings with the States Govern-

ments with regard to the implementation of the various schemes under the Rural Development Programme. I would like to know from the Minister whether any such review meeting was held in the last five years. If so, when was the latest review? When was it held and what were the points discussed? Did the Ministry officials hold such review meetings or did the Minister himself do that?

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, all the programmes are reviewed by our Ministry quarterly and annually. Also, we are engaging private persons to evaluate and monitor the programmes under my Ministry.

SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Mr. Chairman, the Minister has already stated in his reply that this Centrally-sponsored scheme is for those people living below the poverty line. As you know, our State, Orissa, is a very backward State. Particularly, in the Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi region, in the KBK region, 60 per cent of people are living below the poverty line. So, I want to know specifically, what the total fund provided under this Centrally-sponsored scheme is to the KBK region, in particular, and to the whole of the State, in general. How fund have you provided to this specific region of KBK in addition to the normal funds that you have provided to this area?

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, the figures are laid on the Table of the House. But, this year, under my Ministry, Rs. 180 crores has been released up till now and the State Governments have utilised Rs. 52 crores. As provided by the Planning Commission, the release to the State, according to Annexure-I, is like this. Under four different heads, the amount has been released. Rs. 3,582 lakhs for the State and Rs. 1,585 lakhs for the KP.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Sir, it is a fact that 80 per cent of people are living below the poverty line in most of the rural areas. At the same time, the State Government of Gujarat has started a scheme known as 'Gokulia Village', to modernise almost all villages at the rate of 20 per cent per year. We have started the programme of modernising 18,000 villages which consists of sanitation, primary health centres and connecting approach roads between the two villages. That way, we are going ahead with the particular manifesto. I would like to know from the Minister whether the amount which is going to be allotted for the purpose of sanitation in the rural areas is going to be spent for that particular scheme or not.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, there are three components of this scheme. Firstly, construction of individual latrines, secondly, construction of sanitary complexes and construction of drains and thirdly, pavement of lanes. They have constructed 39224 units under the head, "construction of sanitary latrines."

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Has this amount been allotted to be spent for the modernisation of villages under the 'Gokulia Village' scheme?

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: No, Sir.

श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक मानवीय सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं और आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आज भी आजादी के पचास साल बाद जब भी हम गांवों में जाते हैं और गरीब बस्तियों में से सुबह और शाम के समय गुजरते हैं तो कई महिलाएं ओपन में टायलेट के लिए जाती हैं, क्योंकि उनके घरों में इसकी कोई सुविधा नहीं है मैं इसे हम सब के लिए एक शर्मनाक घटना मानता हूं कि आज भी गांवों में हमारी मां, बहन और बेटी की यह हालत है। अब जब यह सेनीटेशन का सवाल खड़ा हुआ है तो मैं सरकार के पास से यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से ऐसे जो छोटे गांव हैं, जहां गरीब बस्तियों में लोग रहते हैं और जहां सेनीटेशन का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, आज भी वहां पर हमारी मां, बहन और बेटी को खुले में टायलेट के लिए जाना पड़ता है, तो उनके लिए सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी या कोई योजना बनायेगी? और राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद कोई सही योजना बना कर, क्या राज्य सरकारों को कोई आदेश देगी कि यह जो पचास साल के बाद आज

भी जिस शर्मनाक घटना को हम सब भुगत रहे हैं, और यह हम सब ने देखा है, किसी ने नहीं देखा हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है, सब ने देखा है, कम से कम यह तो मिटा दें कि हमारी मां, बहन और बेटी की इज्जत-आबरू की हम सलामती कर सकें?

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Yes, Sir, Under the Seventh and the Eighth Plan, we have constructed 43,37,609 units and have utilised Rs. 889 crores for this purpose. To cover 50 per cent population of the rural areas, we have an action plan in the Ninth Plan. So, we have requested the Planning Commission to provide Rs. 330 crores annually to cover 50 per cent population before the end of the Ninth Plan.

श्री सभापति: सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर के भाग "ग" में कहा है कि, "विलंब शुल्क की दर जहाज दर जहाज और विनिमय दर सहित मौजूदा बाजार स्थितियों के अनुसार अलग-अलग होती है।" महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कम-से-कम एक दिन का नहीं तो एक महीने का विलंब शुल्क कैलकुलेट कर के बता देते कि कुल एमाउंट इतनी देनी पड़ती है। क्वेश्चन में पूछा गया है कि आप कितने रुपए विलंब शुल्क दे रहे हैं, आप ने उसे टाल दिया है। दूसरे मेरा कहना यह है कि अब तो तेल और डीजल में मिलावट का एक नया फॉर्मूला आ गया है..

श्री सभापति: यह तो गांव के सेनीटेशन का सवाल है और आप पेट्रोल, डीजल की बात पूछ रहे हैं। यह तो गांव के सेनीटेशन का सवाल है।

Storage Space for Diesel

*343. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH SURYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diesel is being imported even though there is no storage space and large number of ships are help up for unloading for months together;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how much demurrage is being paid per day at Kandla, Chennai and Vizag ports; and

(d) the logic behind keeping such a huge floating stock and paying large amount as demurrage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House;

(a) and (b) Import of Diesel is planned having regard to the processing schedule of the refineries, the monthly demand pattern within the country and the need to maintaining strategic inventory levels.

(c) The demurrage rate varies from ship-to-ship and the prevailing market conditions including the exchange rate.

(d) The oil industry incurs demurrage partly due to non-availability of berth/ullage and partly due to requirement of keeping some inventory floating in the High Seas.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह "सूर्य": श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी अपेक्षा यह रहती है कि जो प्रश्न हम पूछें, उन का उत्तर हमें ठीक प्रकार से मिले और जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, उस के अनुरूप मिले। महोदय, यदि आप प्रश्न और उसका उत्तर देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि बजाय उत्तर देने के जो प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, उन को टालने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। प्रश्न है कि कितना डैमरेज देना पड़ता है, किस पोर्ट पर जहाज खड़े रहते हैं, इस बारे में मैंने प्रश्न में जो जानकारी मांगी थी, वह नहीं दी गयी है। इसलिए मैं आप से संरक्षण चाहता हूं कि सदस्यों को कम-से-कम प्रश्नों के अनुरूप ठीक प्रकार की जानकारी दी जाए।

श्रीमन् मैं ने यह जानना चाहा था कि भंडारण क्षमता न होने के बावजूद, स्थान न होने के बावजूद जो डीजल आयात किया जा रहा है। ये जहाज पोर्ट पर खड़े रहते हैं और उन से डीजल उतारने में जो समय लगता है उस के लिए कितना डैमरेज देना पड़ता है और आगे हमारी आयात करने की स्थिति है तो उस के भंडारण के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? इस के उत्तर में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। यदि आप इस संबंध में कुछ व्यवस्था दें तो मैं आगे प्रश्न करूं।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the Ministry doesn't have the intention to hide anything or not to give the proper reply to the House. Sir, it is very well